OUR VETERANS.

Conventions of the 6ld Sixth Army Corps the Cavalry Corps Association and the Army of the Potomae.

REUNION OF THE HEROES OF THE WAR.

Speeches by Generals Meade, Slocum, Pleasonton and Others.

"A Young Man Recently from Germany" Relates His Experience.

THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Annual Meeting-Adoption of a New Badge-Election of Officers.

Boston, May 12, 1871,
The annual meeting of the old Sixth Army Corps was held in John A. Andrew Hall, on Chauncey treet, this forenoon. Major General Horatio B. Wright, the senior vice president, occupied the chair, in the unavoidable absence of Major General W. B. Franklin, and in calling his comrades to order he congratulated them on the present condion of the society, expressing the hope, however, that its roll would soon be much larger.

After some routine business General Thomas H. Nelli, chairman of the Executive Committee, read a report on the subject of a new badge for the society. They presented a design of a sliver cross, with They presented a design of a silver cross, with a medallon, in either gold or silver, in the centre, of the lamented Gen. Sedgwick. The committee had not yet decided on the form of certificate for membership. The badge, with the gold medallon, and with red, white and blue ribbon, denominating the division to which the nearer belonged, were adopted, The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Fresident—Major General H. B. Wright: Vice Presidents, General John Newton, Third Division; General Thomas H. Neill, Second Division; Major General Shaler, First Division; Corresponding Secretary, Colonei David J. Miln: Recording Secretary, Colonei David J. Truesdell.

THE CAVALRY CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Annual Meeting of the Cavalry Corps Assoocintion-A New Designation Adopted-Elec tion of Officers.

BOSTON, May 12, 1871. The annual meeting of the Cavalry Corps Association of the Army of the Potomac was held at nine o'clock this morning, at the armory of the National Lancers, 71 Sunbury street. Upwards of a nundred of the prominent cavalry officers were present. Among others Generals Sheridan, Klipatrick, Custer, Pleasonton, Sargeant, Weils, Mott and a cailed to order by its president, Major General Frederick Pieasonton, and some time was passed in the cussion of the following resolution, which was

Resolved, That the association now known as the Cavairy Corps of the Army of the Polomac be hereafter known as the Cavairy Corps of the United States, and all nonorably discharged soldiers of any of the United states cavairy organizations may be admitted as members under the constitution.

This action makes the Cavalry Corps of the United States the largest military organization in

Phil H. Sheridan was nominated for President and elected by acclamation, with a thundering "Aye."

General Sheridan urged the importance of the selection of some other day for the next meeting than that chosen for the reunion of the Army of the Potomer. After some discussion the matter was left at the discretion of the President and executive offi-

cers.

It was voted so to amend the constitution as to permit the election of a Vice President from each State, but only seven Vice Presidents were chosen

at this meeting.

A committee, consisting of Colonel H. C. Weir, Colonel G. A. Forsyin and Colonel Charles Freichel, was appointed to nominate a list of Vice Presidents. They reported the following list, which report was manimonsly adopted:—General D. McM. Gregg, of Pennsylvania; General Horace P. Sargent, of Massacousetts; General John B. McIntosh, of New Jersey; General B. H. Grierson, of Hilhofs; General George A. Castar, of Michigan; General Judson Kipatrick, of New Jersey, and General Judson Kipatrick, of New Jersey, and General James H. Wilson, of Hilhofs, Colonel J. G. Whitehead was reelected sceretary, and Colonel R. R. Corson, of Pennsylvania, was reelected treasurer.

The meeting then adjourned with three eneers for General Sheridan; and the members, with the galiant Genera Sheridan and Pleasonton at their head, marched forth to particulate in the results of the results of the control of the contro

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Grand Gathering of Military Chieftans-Speeches and Music-Election of Officers. BOSTON, May 12, 1871.

Although all of our armies fought bravely during the rebellion, and to each is due the thanks of the country which they saved from anarchy and ruin, vet the Army of the Potemac stands out more proufiuently before the public eye than any of its colaboring associations. Various causes combine to pro-fuce this result. Its location and the sphere of its movements was so much nearer the Northern States for one reason; the members were generally among the first and best of recruits who sprang to arms; the nature of its duties was so ch more arduous, and for a time impracticable and to crown all the bravest and noblest of all the nation's defenders successively held commanding tor a time the objective point in, the minds of the people, and the men who were trying to accomplish this end loomed up more promintly, perhaps, than those of any other command in the field. Hence it is that the surviving members of the Army of the Potomac have formed themselves into a society, for the double p urpose of perpetuating the memories of the past and of strengthening their reso. lutions to be always ready to preserve inviolate the institutions for which they were ready to shed their

The third annual reunion of the society took place in this city to-day, and a glorious assemblage it was, too. The Globe theatre, in which the literary exercises of the transaction of the formal business of the gathering took place, was magnificently decorated. The balconies were completely hidden in the profusion of red, white and blue, and there were medallions, crossed swords and sireamers, pennants, banners, &c., emblemather and sireamers, pennants, banners, &c., emblemather and of the nature of the convocation. On either side of the stage, on the proscentum boxes, was displayed the badge of the association, and the orchestra was strewn with flowers. The arrangement of the stage is worthy of especial commendation. especial commendation. I was "set" for a forest scene, displayed to the entire depth, and in the foreground and a first the wings were field pieces, stacks of Funs, guidons and other military paraphernalis, representing almost every appearance of an encampment in the woods. The effect was beautiful and highly enjoyed by the audience. The character of those who occupied posiappropr.ateness of the scene. There was General Meade, in the centre of the as-emblage, flanked by "Pi_hting Joe Hooker," Hetatzelman, Sheridan, Kilpatrick, Commodore Steedman and General Cus ter, while at the rear sat Hunt, Ingails, Webb, Noyes, Pleasonton, Humphreys, Robinson, Wright,

Noyes, Pieasonton, Humphreys, Robinson, Wright, Logan, Devens and a hundred others of like celebrity in the battle field and in the councils of they in the battle field and in the councils of they into the councils of the continuous all the development. The Executive of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Mayor of the city also occupied chairs on the platform.

After the usual interenance of congratulations, Major General Meade, as President of the society, called the body to order shortly after eleven o clock. They had met for the third time, he said, to renew those associations formed on the battle field, at the bivouse and the camp fire, to inquire into each other's conditions and to express their deep sympathy for those who have supered from the casualties of war, to ask for the widow and orphans and to give them succor. They had not assembled for any political purpose nor to frame laws or elevate people to office; but to shake each other by the fland, to express gratitude to God that they are allowed to meet together once again. It was not necessary for him'to say that in this greatelty, pre-eminent always for its literality and patrious mad humanity, they were welcome. It was only necessary to look around upon

this brillians assembly to see that the hearts of Boston are whirm toward the old soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. (Applanse), the first thing which he should do, which iney coght to do, which it was their duty to do, was to return thanks to the Great Being who, in His minite mercy and allowed them to assemble here and have the pleasure of this meeting. He (General Meade) them called upon their old comrade, Rev. Philips Brooks, of Philadelphia, who offered a fervent and patriotic prayer, which was followed by "Auld Lang Syne," by Gilmore's Band, which acted as orchestrs, under the leadership of Mr. Gilmore, and which performed some of their finest selections.

THE ORATION OF GENERAL FARCORILD.

General Meade then sald—Contrades and fellow citizens, I will now present to you the orator of the day, a gentleman distinguished in the field for his gallanity, and who, on the field of Gettysburg, sacrined and the sald of the sald of the sald of the day, a gentleman distinguished in the field for his gallanity, and who, on the field of Gettysburg, sacrined and the sald of the inauguration of Preident Lincoln to the lime when the safety of the capitol of the natuon was assured by the movements of the military forces. The General concluded as follows:—'The events of which I have spoken were rendered comparatively unimportant by the magnitude of its later operations. Of its subsequent this and struggles and varying fortunes under McClellan, in whom it had so much faith; under brave, patriotic, honest Burnside; under the gallant 'Fighting Job Hooker,' under Mcade, 'him of the long-enduring heart,' who, on the soil of his own beloved State, won a fame that shall last as Jong as the higher qualities of the soldier are reversed; of that brilliant caupaign, in the immediate power of the sald of the sald of the sald of the

There then followed a tew more strains from Gilmore's Band, when General Meade stepped forward and announced that in one feature of their literary exercises they had been disappointed. It was understood, he said, that. F. Bret Harte would read them a poem, but on account of liness in his family his presence had been impossible. The poem had been prepared, however, and ne had the pleasure of introducing as its reader Mr. James T. Fields, of Boston.

Mr. Firelds prefaced the production of Mr. Hatee with some rhymes of his own, as follows:

The next whose absence to day we deplay:

But his soul was responsive to all that was grand, And his loyal young spirit leaped into fame, And he lought with the pen for his dear a ruggling land As you with your aw .rds, sons of giory and fame.

And so far, my friend, I will take up his song,
And give it a voice though, alast not its own,
To him the quant verse and genius belong,
To into but the accents of friendship sione.

After a brief pause Mr. Field proceeded with the
Doem, which Mr. Harte intended to read himself, It
was as follows:—

Well, you see, the fact is, Colonel, I don't know as I can
come:

For the farm is not half planted, and there's work to do at

And then—for an old man like me—it's not exactly right, This kind of playing sodier, with no enemy in sight. The Union—that was well enough was up to '69, The Union—maybe now it's mixed with politics.

No? Well, you understand it best; but then you see, my lad, I'm deacon now, and some might think that the example's bad.
And week from next is Conference. You said the 12th of May?
Why, that's the day we broke their line at Spottsylvania! Hot work! eb, Colonel, wasn't it? Ye mind that narrow front—
They called it the "death angle?" Well, well, my lad, we won't fight that old battle over now. I only meant to say, I really can't engage to come upon the lath of May.

How's Thompson!? What?—will be bethere? Well, now, I want to know!
The first man in the robel works! They called him "Swear-ing dye."
A wild young follow, sir, I fear the rancal was—but then—Well—short of heaven—there ware't a place he duran't lead

And Dick, you say, is coming too? And Billy? Ah, its true,
We buried him at Gettysburg; I mind the spot. Do you?
A fifte field below the hill—it must be green this May;
Perhaps that's why the fields about bring him to me to-day.

Well, well! excuse me, Colonel; but there are some things Wed, well! excuse me, Colonel; but there are some things that drop
The tailboard out one's feelings, and the only way's to stop. So they want to see the old man, and the rascala—do they, eb?
So they want to see the old man, and the rascala—do they, eb?
Well—Pre business down in Boston about the 12th of May.

At the last of the second verse, where allusion was made to the possibility of the reunion being inxed up with polities, there were significent smiles and a trifle of applaying. The line which spoke of "this kind of playing soldier with no enemy in sight," was particularly noticed by General Hooker, who nodded an approval to Sheridan and received one in return from the nero of the Shenandoah.

SPECH OF GENERAL LOGAS.

When the tending of the poem had been concluded there were loud calls from the assembled multitude for General Logan, and the audience would not remain sight until he addressed them. He spoke as follows:—

ollows:—
Fellow-Soldiers—I certainly cannot inflict upon

there were tout calls from the assembled multitude for General Logan, and the audience would not remain stient until he addressed them. He spoke as follows:

FELLOW-SOLDIERS—I certainly cannot indict upon you at this time a speech. It would be highly improper for me to do so, for you have enough to engage you here to-day of a business character—business pertaining to your organization—and I will only say langlad to meet you all here to-day. Not having served in see Army of the Potomac, I feel I have hardly any right to be here; but I have a great respect for it and for all who belong to the organization. We all know what your services were and we appreciate thom and those of the gentlemen who served with you. We respect and honor you as much as if we put shared with you the perils of the past. (Loud apputate).

General Logan had scarcely taken his seat before General Sherinan was called for, and on making his appearance he was creeted with a perice totorn of applause that mastel several minutes. He bowed his acknowledgments again and recently from Germany." He then proceeded to sucak as follows:—General him as "a young man recently from Germany." He then proceeded to sucak as follows:—General Min as "a young man recently from Germany." He then proceeded to sucak as follows:—Generals—A way a self proud of being or maving been a member of the Army of the Potomac americ of the Army of the product of the product of the server of the Army of the product of the server of the Army of the put and athough it was not may previet to be a member of the Army of the Potomac at that period of its existence which has been related uere to-Gay by our distinguished orator, still it was my great delight and pleasure to be a unember of the right the last year of the war. (Loud cheers.)

General Hooker's hours and designated by the President can be provided to the cannot of the first product of the server of the Army of the Potomac distinguished products to take, not to his town. (Laughter). I came here not to acquire the reputation

a speech, but for the specific difference of a few pithy remarks, said:—I must disagree with General Pleasonton, in the course of a few pithy remarks, said:—I must disagree with General Blocumb's assertion that we should point out all the mistakes made during the war. No cannon ball strikes in the same place twice, and the mistakes we made then are never likely to be repeated. I believe too much in the intelligence, enterprise and improvement of the American people ever to believe that of them. I believe that soidiers are the best men to find out and to point out what is best for the advancement of the country, not only in a military, but in a civil point of view also, because they had such experience in the South and North.

GENERAL SPEECHMAKING.

is best for the advancement of the country, not only in a military, but in a civil point of view also, because they had such experience in the South and North.

GENERAL SPEECHMARING.

Major General HUMPHREYS, in response to the food cries for him came to the front and expressed the pleasure he felt at being present; and General HENTZEMAN, of the Army of Northeasterf Visginia, followed, in congratulatory remarks that occupied but a few seconds.

General CUSTER, of cavolity fame, said he had taken shelter behind some stacks of muskets, and supposed that cavalry was alwars safe when sheltered by infantry. (Langhter.) He thanked the contrales, but made no further remarks.

General HUNT simply said, "The guits are all spiked, and I cannot repel your attack to-day."

General HONT simply said, "The guits are all spiked, and I cannot repel your attack to-day."

General HONT simply said, "The guits are all spiked, and I cannot repel your attack to-day."

General HONE, and didn't want to risk it by attempting to make a specch. This was one of the happiest days of his life.

General Webs remarked that he was assigned an important post to-night, and didn't want to exhaust his animunition before them.

General Killaringtok was picked out of the audience, and apologised, saying he had already made four specches in four days. He thanked them for their kindness, and said it was the approbation of his comrades-in-arms as well as the approbation of the men and women of the country.

Short addresses were also made by Generals Wright and Voyers, of Tennessee; Devons and Commodore Steedman, after which the bugies sounded the retreat, and the strictly literary exercises of the day were declared at an end.

The business meeting was held immediately after. The report of the treasurer was submitted, and showed the amount of receipts, together with the balance of last year, to be \$2,134, and the balance on hand now \$1.134.

The committee appointed at the first meeting, and continued in office at the last meeting, for the purpose of secu

and elect a place for the next meeting.

At this stage of the meeting General Burnside
nominated Major General James E. Hooker for
Fresident of the association. General Kilpatrick
seconded the nomination, and he was unanimously
elected. General George H. Sharpe was selected as
Recording Secretary, Colonel William Church Corresponding Secretary, and General H. E. Davis, Jr.,
Treasurer.

Treasurer.

General Hooker, in accepting the office of President, said that he noped the association would as a body keep aloof from politics and thereby maintain harmony and union in the Order. Individual opinion was, of course, a sacred thing. During the late struggle the General remarked that his feelings were very violent toward certain individuals, but since the return of peace these feelings were laid aside. The General, after returning his thanks to the meeting for their preference, retired.

The next meeting will be in Cleveland on the Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday of May next.

Grand Sargaet-Bellilant Gathering of the . Conntry's Defenders.
EOSTON, May 12-Midnight.

In the evening the veterans united in a grand banquet at the Revere House, where all the horrors of war were rehearsed and all the beauties of peace rejoiced over. The gathering comprised all the lead-ing onlicers and soldiers during the war, and nearly ing officers and soldiers during the war, and nearly all of them made speeches in response to sentiments which had been arranged for them. Among those who were thus heard from were Generals Hooker, Sheridan, Burnside, McDowell, Woodford, Devens, Webb, Logan and Gordon. Addresses were also made by Lieutenant Governor Tucker, of Massachusetts, and Collector Russell, of Hoston.

The gathering was one of unusual brilliancy, and the opportunity afforded for the country's defenders coming together was one which will not be likely to occur again during the present generation. The event of the assembling of the Potomac warriors has been alrogether one of such importance and interest not to be soon forgotten by those who participated in it.

Breeze in the Senate Over the Premature Publication of the Treaty.

The Treaty Sustained by Administration Senators.

Politicians Endeavoring to Secure Amendments.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1871. Executive Session of the Senate-A Breeze Over the Premuture Publication of Trenty.

rather brief, occupying less than two hours. General Cameron was anxious to have an adjournment until to-morrow, so as to allow the Committee on Foreign Relations further time to deliberate upon the treaty. It was thought best, however, that the Seaste should adjourn over until Monday, and this was finally agreed to. The motion to remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty was brought up, when a discussion ensued upon its premature publication, and it finally resulted in the appointment of a special committee to investigate the mat-ter. The resolution to admit the official reporter of the Senate to report the deliate upon the treaty in confidence was discussed but without coming to

any conclusion the Senate adjourned.

Proposed Amendments to the Treaty.

The Committee on Foreign Relations had another long session to day, but did not agree to report the treaty. Several amendments were suggested, but none formally proposed. There was an understanding that these amendments mught be offered in the Senate. The committee will finish its labors to provide the treaty will containly be reported. tq-morrow, and the treaty will certainly be reported back on Monday, when the regular debate will proceed. There is no doubt that an attempt will be made to amend the treaty in several important particulars, but it is thought by the administration Senators that all amendments will be voted down. Politicians Ofssatisfied with the Treaty-Cana-

dian Monopoly of the Lake Trade.

There has been considerable conversation in political circles here to-slay about the freaty. The Angle-Confederate vessels, and for the depredations committed by them, is not generally considered a growing sentiment in favor of excluding the sec-tion providing for the settlement of the British chains against the United States. Reference was also made, in Conversation, to the thirtieth article, which enables Canadian vessels to carry goods between any American port on Lake Ontario and American ports on the Upper Lakes. It is said this article was inserted apparently for the purpose of giving the American trade to the line of steamers between Ogdensburg and Chicago, now owned by a British firm in Montreal. These vessels go through the Welland Canal and thus meet the requirement of the article that a part of the transportation shall be through the Dominion of Canada. It is held that this is, in fact, giving up the coasting trade between The Cauadians have managed to get control of the steamer Transportation, on Lake Ontario, and there is not at present an American steamer on that lake. The line of propellers between Ogdensburg and Chicago, now owned by the Montreal firm, was purchased last year from the American owners at Og-

SOUTH CARULINA.

Closing Session of the Taxpayers' Convention.

Plan of Reform Agreed Upon for Submission to the Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 12, 1871. The Taxpayers' Convention met this morning at

wen o'clock, Governor Porter in the chair. General Chesnut, of the Executive Committee, rehereafter issued, are not held as binding, and they recommend the people to resist the payment or encement of any tax to pay the same by all legiti-

It was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to con er with the representatives of the Fire Loan Securities, with a view to an early inquithese obligations, and to repair the damage to the good faith and honor of the State resulting from their repudiation by present State

Mr. Aldrich, of the same committee, moved to add the name of General Chesnut to Porter and Conner

Mr. Trescott moved that these gentlemen be instructed to report at once. In supporting the amendment, Mr. Freecott said that if the action of yesterday, on the subject of the Blue Ridge, meant anything, it meant that this body, with legal existence, proposed to take into its charge the public and private interests of the State. This was a step full terprise connected for nearly a half a century with interests of the State, yet the passage of the resolution would do more to destroy those interests than any event which could occur. The Convention had simply assumed that that legislation was invalid, and to that extent discredited tne bonds of the roads, because they would be put upon the market with "disapproval of the taxpayers" written across them. It practi-cally says to the world, "You take the will necessarily buy at a depreciated value, and the

cally says to the world, "You take the bonds with the risk of a lawsuit." Speculators will necessarily buy at a depreciated value, and the people will eventually have to redeem them at par. Mr. Trescot reviewed the history of the legislation connected with the Blue Ridge and Greenville roads, saying that, whatever discredit attaches to the Greenville, it must answer for itself. The skirts of the Blue Ridge were clear. The mortgage given to the State before the issue of the bonds was, in his opinion, infinitely better security than a statutory near, which only applied to the thirty-two miles in the State. The mortgage was a prior lien without legislation. He argued that the action of the Legislature would be sustained by law, and under the circumstances it would be unjust for the Convention to adopt the resolution without amendment.

Mr. T. F. Warley, of Darington, replied, and severity disclaimed being an opponent or paid partisan of any corporation. Gentlemen assumed that this body was not to meddle with private concerns, but when private individuals connect themselves with stupenedus public frauds it was the duty of the convention to expose them. Corruption would not exist were it not for corruptors—were none engaged in bribery the Legislature would not have occasion to complain so much at present. It was an enhappy circumstance that private individuals in the State near the bad done the sprit of justice would element of the legislation, but did propose boldly to condemn the fraud by which the object was effected. Men who induced fraud were not to be trusted with public funds, and the sprit of justice would decounce any man who, like the President of the Blue Ridge road declared, in the presence of the committee, that he had couse to Columbia with half a million of dollars to corrupt the Legislature and State.

A gentleman from Anderson complained that the action of, the Convention would abscredit bonds, it was precisety what the resolution intended to do, and it was a mistake to suppose that sympathy for any

kimpton a bond sufficient to protect the interests of the State.

A recess was taken.

On reassembling, General Butler, from the committee of eleven, submitted a report setting forth the interview with the Governor, that the Governor stated nothing had been done involving the credit of the State; that they believed the report of the Comptroller to be in general substantially true; that he had not signed any bonds not issued by authority of law; that he is satisfied that a large number of officials can be dispensed with, and that he expressed his determination to arge upon the Legislature the necessity of effecting economical restrictions; that he conceded the in-

structed to attach the property of persons in default to the treasury; that a committee be appointed to cooperate with the legislative committee oow investigating the transactions of State officials.

The report suggests, first, additional legislation to insure revenue to the State from the phosphate companies, the amount of royalty thus far paid being only \$1,000. This may effected by the appointment of reliable inspectors, paid by a commission on the amounts secured to the State. Second, to stop drawing money from Treasury for alleged legislative expenses on the order of the Speaker or Fresident of the Senate in advance of an appropriation. Third, to reduce the number of State and county officers and fees of coroners. Fourth, to enact a law limiting each session to thirty days. Fifth, to enact away prohibiting County Commissioners issuing cheeks until they are audited by County Treasurer, and to publish in the nearest newspaper the quarterly receipts and expenditures; sixin, fo repeal the law giving salary of \$2.500 to the Adjutant General; seventh, to give each public officer but one salary; eighth, to abolish the commission to codify the laws.

Mr. Treinfolm, from the committee of eleven, submitted a lengthy report on the financial condition. The grand total or debt is fixed at \$5,880,100. The sum total of unsoid bonds is \$1,800,000. He recommends that the Governor Goes not sell why more of the bonds for less than eighty per cent, and to proceed to New York and make the most economical arrangement for holding above \$1,800,000 pledged as collaterals until eighty per cent, send to proceed to the payment of the fire long debt. The report says it squite feasionable to expect from this cambulation of the exact condition as infinitely and force as obligations of the State. The committee of the market he expect from the scandition of the exact condition as infinitely and force as obligations of the State. The committee of bonds described have unquestionable legality and force as obligations of the limition, but st of the State. The committée discover an over issue of one inition, but state that nine hundred thousand have been returned. The arrangement of having a financial agent in New York produces an unfavorable impression because the difficulty of keeping his and the treasurer's account in correct accord seems very great. A discrepancy of some thousands appear, but the report states that nothing appears on tag accounts to impreach their correctness, though the door is wide open for error and disputes. The committees that compensation for the seed agent is not yet determined; hence the full sum of his expenses not known and the interest cannot be calculated. Still, from the best evidence adduced, the interest appears to rate 13% per cent per annum. The committee believe retranchment may be effected, and that it is the saortest avenue of escape from innancial difficulties. Less than 3659,000 will pay the interest on the gold funded dobt, and \$1,280,000 should defray the interest of all expenses. The examination of kempton's and others' account in detail was found to be impossible; but the committee recommend the adoption of the following:—

Resolved, That is the sense of this convention that the

but the committee recommend the adoption of the following:—
Kesolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the funded doubt of the State, concribed in the Committee's report, is a valid debt and one of honor, and that the funds of the State are lawfully pledged for its redemption thereof.

Resolved, That the plan for an arrangement of the public debt suggested by the doministee be recommended to the favorable consideration of the inverse.

Accounts of the Fiscal Agent the committee of eleven be authorized to send a sub-committee to New York, with authorized to send a sub-committee to New York in the proposed negotiations for an adjustment of the funded

authorized to send a sub-committee to New York with authorize to assist by coinsel at home or in New York in the proposed negotiations for an adjustment of the funded uebt.

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested to review the various expenditures and use his authority to arrest extravagance and substitute economy and accountability in overy department, and that he be earnessly solicited to alogs \$1, 60,000 as the utmost limit of expenditure, and also to exert the power to diminish the taxes in same ratio, — * .

Resolved, That the Governor be requested not to destroy the cancelled obligations of the State.

Mr. Ball, from the same committee, reported on the expenses of the State government, showing by comparison the difference in exponditure for the various offices during the years 1806 and 1871.

Mr. WARLEY introduced resolutions discountenancing all secret political organizations. Adopted.

Mr. Ball, which is a committeed of the same and charteston Railrond and referring the matter to Pressley, Lori and Ingresoy for opinion, was adopted.

Mr. Woodward, of Fairfield, offered a resolution

that the Executive Committee sit during the permanent seed on and investigate the affairs of the Land Commission. Adopted.

The Committee of the Whole adopted Mr. Aldrich's resolution of thanks to the President and Mr. Lather's resolution of thanks to the Governor and State officials. The Committee of the Whole adopted Mr. Addrich's resolution of thanks to the President and Mr. Lather's resolution of thanks to the Governor and State officials.

General Chekinnt was in the chair. The committee rose and Mr. Parker returned thanks. He said not to be ashamed of the Convention; the results would speak, and they could appear to the country if the Executive Committee continue to act in the same spirit and avoid federal and State politics but simply welcome to our ranks all men who propose to do good, who advocate wholesome laws, just administration of public funds and honest officials. It will accomplish the great object of the people-peace. The Convention has done much to remove the misunderstanding and to imagurate a period of better feelings and better conduct in public affairs. Adjourned sine die, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

POW-WOW OF THE POWERS.

Anniversary of the Tammany Society-Meeting of the Stars and Installing the "Big" Sachems for the Next Year-Brilliant Conversation and a Planetary Speech-Brooks on the Past, Fresent and Future.

The great sachems of the Tammany Society met in

the council chamber of the old Wigwam last night, for the purpose of installing the officers elected at the last meeting. The gathering was very slim considering the gravity of the occasion. At about half an hour after the setting of the sun six or seven of the "old stars," corner of the ante-room, and Charlie Cornell at once started the question whether or not the bands of Orion were as firmly bound together as formerly. Mike Shandley did not believe there was any differ general discussion, but he thought he now discovered a little naw on the edge of the belt, and, as far as he could judge, & commenced over the Albany Observatory. He thought it might be repaired if they would only adopt the old motto, "A stitch in time," &c., and not let the breach go too far. A. Oakey Hall couldn't see the breach at all—he'd be blowed if he could. On the other hand, he saw an increase within the circle, and that, too, was over the House of Representatives, but he thought by

THE LONG TEALL left, and the marks that existed of a great struggle that the new star had travelled a long distance and had experienced great difficulty in leaping the band. He was not a Herschel or a more remote Guilleo, but he would venture to suggest a name for the in-truder.

"What will you christen it?" asked Dick Connolly.

"I propose," continued the Mayor, "to name it Wigan." A general shout of merriment followed, in

"What will you christen it?" asked Dick Connolly, "I propose," continued the Mayor, "so mame it Wingle." A general shoul of merriment followed, in which.

THE INDIANS JOINED WITH A BEARTY WHO P. Ex-Coroner Rollins said he couldn't agree with his "washup," for while the latter saw an inclesse he (Rollins) saw a decrease; there was one quite dead, and had he been in onlice he would suggest a post mortem right away. "Bravo" yelled Fernando Wood, who looked the very picture of the "seasen of blossoms;" "but listead of applying the knife wouldn't it be better to try and resuscitate the fallen glimmer?" "He's run himself out," said Mat Brennan, "and if you bring him to He why he's given blimelf away so he can't live a week." Another round of laughter followed, and Bismarck Sweeny was about to say he would provide a burying ground for him in the enclosure at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, when the Wiskinke (sergeant at arms) came forth and ushered them into the presence of the constellation, the "Boss."

"I order thirksen of my shining brethren to come forward," said the great light, "and receive the last touch to their glistening features from the red ochre paint here prepared, so that those admirers we have below may understand we can."

FROGRESS WITH THE SPIRIT OF THE AGF.

Let us shine, even if a little tinged with red, so that men may see our good works and support us when the great day of election shall come. I call for stars A. Oakey Hall, Matthew T. Brennan, Isaac Bell, John J. Bradley, Charles G. Corneil, Nathamiel Jarvis, Jr., Richard B. Connelly, E. B. Hart, Doughas Taylor, James B. Nicholson, Samael B. Garvin, Joseph Dowling and Peter B. Sweeny, who are to stand as lights of the band for the next tweive calendar months."

These luminaries came forth on the pratform of the council chamber, each encircled with a bine and purple band with a large silver buckle which fastened acress the addomen. Sain Garvin, Joseph Dowling and Peter B. Sweeny, who are to stand as lights of the band for the ne

fond of public speaking, for I return from Washington wear, or all that—but because, in this grand council of our warrors, now is the bour, for a take—s'plain taik. The Tammany Society of Sachems was created in an early period of our hastory, to upboid self-government, to keep near to the people and to bring home to the people and to bring home to the people and to bring home to the council tailor of the council ta

arrest but by process of law and trial by jury must be re-the dicated.

The States must be reinstated as States and no onger be held as Congressional provinces. The Executive might be held as Congressional provinces. The Executive might be held as Congressional provinces. The Executive might be held as a congression of the general, and to re-member that he is a civilian and a President, or, in planter woods, that he is the servant, not the master of his people. The military must be held in subjection to the chil power. We must, in short, fight over the great 25th of 1850 and restore the principles and presepts of our founders and fathers. They created the Tammany Society to do this very thing, and from their graves they now invoke their some and grandsome to light up their toreless at their council tree, to user these torches high and sloft, onward and upward, for every man to eve, and to hand them down to our children as the true and instrous emblems of fiberty and law.

Resolutions touching the death of Damiel E. Dejavan and James Watson were offered and adopted, and after a short voiley from Fernando Wood the constellation dispersed.

SHAUGHNESSY AND SLAUSSER.

Baptiste Slausser, proprietor of a lager beer saleon on the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Sixth on the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, was arrested by officer Kelly yesterday morning, upon complaint of Joseph Shaughnessy, of No. 247 Seventh avenue, who charges, while in the saloon of the prisoiler, on the night of the lots of April, he, in company with two accomplices, held thin and forcibly took filty-five dollars in money from him. Upon being arranged before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, he denied the charge, but was held to ball in the sum of \$1.000 to appear for examination.

Unconstitutionality of the Proposed Amendments.

The Governor Waited Upon by a Delegation from the New York Bar Association.

Arguments Against the Bill by Ex-Attor ney General Evasts.

ALBANY, May 12, 1571. Messrs. W. M. Evarts, Henry E. Davies, James Emot, Joshus M. Van Cott, E. S. Van Winkle, Edward Mitchell and Henry Nichol, the delegation from the New York Bar Association, appeared befere Governor Hoffman this atternoon reasons why the bill which contains certain proposed amendments to the code should not become a law. Mr. Evaria, in reviewing the proposed amendments, took the strong ground that cer-tain sections were unconstitutional. Any act which proposes to take from the Supreme Court certain causes and remand them to other courts is contrary to the fundamental law. He had no complaint, from atttorney or saitor, con-

cerning the action of the Superior Court or Court of

Common Pleas. ICwas

AN OUTRAGE UPON STOCKHOLDERS, clients and lawyers to compel certain suits of great magnitude in New York city to be narrowed down to certain courts, as proposed in the bill. With reference to certain sections of the bill, which proposes to increase the Sheriff's fees, he said that the deb creditors and lawyers, parties most deeply inter-ested, had not asked for any change in New York. The fees were very lucrative, and this bill proposes to largely increase them. Section — provides for a transfer of attorneys in certain cases to such lawyers as the Sheriff may select. This was an outrage which the profession would not tolerate. Of section says the present constitution provides that no judge or judicial officer in New York, Brooklyn or Buffalo shall act as referee in any case in their own court. It was suggested to provide that this provision should apply to the whole State. But it was agreed that in the country, where country judges, for instance, had much spare time and small pay, that they might act as referees; therefore, the provision was not made general. But he had shown that the section was unconstitutional, and no bill that was not constitutional should be signed by the Governor. Another section gave an extended patronage to Courts in the way of receiverships. It was injurious to litigants and was a great exposure of property. It was a very nawise provision, and the delay of a year could work no harm in the proposed change. Section nineteen affected the question of appeal and the profession, with great unanimity, op-posed its adoption. Section 21 was very objectionable; if related to the discovery of evidence. The

great effort was in limiting the order for the production of books and papers. It was intended to and to prevent the prying into the secrets of corpo rations. It might be thought that this was a good thing for corporations, but, in the long litigation sure to follow, would injure where it pro-fessed to beneat. Another section affected the right of attorneys on the preliminary examination. Here was a distinct bestowal upon the juugo of certain authority which was objectionable to witnesses and to the cause of justice. Sec tion 24 is one that comes upon us like a thunderb out of a clear sky; it related to judicial contempt.

Joseph Dowling and Peter B. Sweeny, who are to stand as lights of the band for the next twolve calendar months."

These luminaries came forth on the platform of the council chamber, each encircled with a bine and purple band with a large silver buckle which fastened acress the abdomen. Sam Garwin's would not come to by about two inches, so Joe Dowling fore off a piece of his high commission white waist-coat strip to fasten it. The "Boss" ordered Secretary Wheon Sinail to proceed, and that little gen took an eight-inch tar brush, and after dipping it in the other proceeded to increase the check of each new member by about an eighth of an inch of other. Thus besmeared all—

The Liftle Stars Clapped Their Hands and declared the "dig un's shone gorgeous."

A Senetorial proposes to sweep away at once all that has been built up by careful enactments in this country or England, to can be the courts to excretise without any request from any quarter. If any-body is responsible for this extraordinary conferment of Judicial powers, so far as any political responsibility is cohecined, it is ment of judicial powers, so far as any political responsibility is cohecined, it is the extraordinary conferment of Judicial powers, so far as any political responsibility is cohecined, it is the extraordinary conferment of Judicial powers, so far as any political responsibility is cohecined, it is repositely the powers of the courts. He read to the imprisorment of a lawyer for contempt. This Judge was tried, and every democratic United States Senator voted for his courticlon, and this impeachment of alwayer for contempt. The propose to the people of this State, that they promited the propose to the people of this state, that they have a selected your myltation, sachens, not that lam no voice ever has been faised in favor of a claiming; and now it is promited to the people of this State, that they have a subject to be subjected to the discipline of the bench. The subject is the promited that the power and the tyrannic antare to be subje the eixteenin centary for precedents of power. It left the question to the judge without rules and without responsibility. It meritedithe abhorrence and contempt of a great, free and instructed community, like that of the Etate of New York. Had the question been presented in the face of the barand in the face of the people, not one Senator would have voted for such a bill. He concluded by saying that he and bits associates had ocen instructed by the Bar Association of New York, which numbered about five hundred members to oppose this bill and to profest against its becoming a law.

THE GOVERNOR PAILS TO CIVE AN OPINYON. When Mr. Evarts had concluded Judge Emot, in an informal way, made some objections to the bill. The Governor said that this bill reached him after the adjournment of the Legislature. Had it come into his hands before that time he should have submitted it to the Aiforney General. Since the adjournment, from circumstances well known to those present, he had not had time to give it personal examination. He was glad to hear the discussion to which he had listened. The delegation then retired.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12-7:39 F. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

De pressure and barometer remain stationary. with clear weather on the Pacific coast. The baroine-ter is failing in Western Nebraska and is rising on

Taily partially cloudy and hazy, with gradually di-minishing pressure and increasing temperature from Missouri to Pennsylvania and north and eastward. Clear weather has prevailed west of the Mississippi, cloudy weather from Kentucky south and eastward. The lowest barometer is now in Georgia. Very heavy rains fell during last night at Key West, Fla., and from Georgia to North Carolina. Light rains have extended during the day to Mary-

It is probable that by saturday morning the storm prevailing in the Southern States will have moved northeastward, with light rains and winds on the middle Atlantic coast. No serious disturbance is apprehended in that region fresh winds and clondy weather wal producty y prevail during the day on the

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The alumni of Columbia Law School held their annual meeting last night at 287 Lafayette place. in the absence of the President Mr. W. N. Ingersoil took the cuair. After the reading of the minutes of

took the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting the treasurer reported the society in a solvent condition, with no outstanding debts and the sum of eight dollars in the treasury. The subject of an alumin dinner or collation was then discussed, after which a resolution was offered and passed, with amendments, requesting the trustees of the college to publish the names and resinences of the alumni in the annual catalogué.

In answer to a question the charpman said it was seven years since they had a dinner, and they were just about getting bungry for another. A resolution was then passed empowering the Executive Committee to provide an alumni dinner in May, 1872, After this the election for officers took place, when the following gentlemen were chosen:—Wiffam N. Ingersoll, President; Robert C. Hutchings, Louis W. Prost, Van Ness Roosevelt, Vice Presidents; Elliot Church, Segretary; Elliott Sandford, Treasurer, and J. T. Brady, Orator. After some further ousiness, relating to the junior class, the meeting adjourned.

NUSHVILLE RACES.